MEETING OF THE CABINET.

RECEIVING MESSAGES FROM LORD WOLSELEY-THE

RELEASE OF GORDON.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The Cabinet meeting to-day

was prolonged until 3:35 o'clock this afternoon.

Messengers were dispatched every few minutes be-

tween Downing-st, and the War Office and the Ad-

miralty. Telegrams were received at short inter-

vals from Lord Wolseley. In these Lord Wolseley

expresses the behef that the entrenched garrisons

at Abu-Klea and Gubat are not endangered, al-

though the continued absence of news concerning

Lord Charles Beresford's attempt to relieve Sir

Charles Wilson causes anxiety. It is ramored that

an order has been telegraphed to Lord Wolseley to

DENOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT.

. DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

and unsettled foreign policy of the present

government. Their neglect in making an effort

to rescue General Gordon, until the pressure of pub-

lie sentiment and the exegencies of the Foreign Office, compelled them to take some decisive action,

were political crimes which could not be forgiven

by Britons, no matter what their party affiliations

The Right Hon. Edward Gibson, also a member

THE PLANS OF ITALY.

CO-OPERATE AT SUAKIM.

WILD RUMORS IN LONDON-ITALIAN SOLDIERS TO

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The wildest rumors are afloat

regarding Italy's proposed co-operation with Eng-

land in the settlement of the Soudan trouble. It

is absurdly stated that Italy has offered to send an

army of 35,000 men to assist in the recapture of

Khartoum. England is not likely to furnish money

for an Italian army of occupation, and would prefer spending what money she has to spare in main-

taining the integrity of her garrisons in Iudia after

COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY CONDEMNED-PRAISE FOR

BRITISH TROOPS.

friendly tribes.

pose of ensnaring the English.

England has secured a valuable ally in Italy.

Apart from those quoted, the majority of the

WHAT THE GERMAN PAPERS SAY.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The German papers here all attribute the disaster at Khartoum to Mr. Glad-

stone's hesitation. They advise England to take

vigorous action to recapture Khartoum and to sup-

press the Mahdi. The German press unanimously agree that the conduct of General Gordon throughout the entire period of his warfare in Khartoum deserves nothing but encomium.

PERIL OF A LAKE STEAMER.

een since Monday, and fears for the safety of the crew

GENERAL CONDEMNATION OF THE GLAD-

MAGNITUDE OF THE KHARTOUM DISASTER-GEN-BRAL GORDON TO BE RESCUED OR AVENGED -GOVERNMENT REPORTS CHALLENGED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The news of the fall of Khartoum was admittedly known at the War Office in London by 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, and probably earlier—rumor says a day or two earlier. officials refused to give the information to the journals, which might have printed the news in their regular issues. Nothing was allowed to be-come public till near noon on Thursday, and then only meagre extracts were furnished from Lord elev's dispatch, the substance of which is still

THE COUNTRY INDIGNANT.

There is but one feeling. Not within living memory has a disaster of equal magnitude befallen England. Never was the country so unanimous in blaming a Ministry. You hear the words "guilty" and "responsibility" freely used. Nothing can give adequate idea of the deep indignation against the Ministry. Their own organ does not venture to utter a word of excuse for the long delay in the attempt to relieve General Gordon, but deprecates discussion. Nobody lays much blame on Lord Wolseley except for insisting on the Nile route instead of the Suakim-Berber route. Everybody gratefully applauds the skill of the commanders and the heroism of the soldiers, but the Ministry will certainly be called to stern account for refusing to perceive that General Gordon was in danger last spring, for overraling every proposal he made, for denying him what he declared to be necessary, for withholding all succor, and practically leaving him to his fate till public opinion compelled them reluctantly to dispatch the expedition. JUSTICE TO GENERAL GORDON.

Complete justice is done to General Gordon by public opinion in England, and on the continent. Not a voice is heard in favor of withdrawal till everything has been done to ascertain his fate and to rescue him if alive. Many people seem awake for the first time to a knowledge of the splender of General Gordon's purely military services. The day wnen Ministerial journals could sneer at them and him is over. The coolest heads believe that General

OFFICIAL BULLETINS DISCREDITED. full dimensions of the disaster are still unknown. Nearly every statement published by the War Office is challenged except the fact that Khartoum has fallen. The date, cause and circumstances are all uncertain. If Colonel Wilson, whose delay at Gubat is sharply criticised, was unable to ascertan the fate of General Gordon, everything else is presumed to be conjectural. The Mahdi's message that General Gördon has turned Mussulman is disbelieved. Lord Wolseley telegraphs privately that there is no cause for anxiety about the forces at

Gubat or elsewhere. WHAT NEXT !

The question "What next ?" is fully discussed by the papers. Most critics see that it is impossible to form purely military opinions at home without hearing Lord Wolseley's views; but all agree that a retreat, or anything resembling a retreat, would have a dis-astrous effect far beyond Egypt. "Islam is in revolt!" cries one journal prematurely. But the danger of a Mohammedan rising in India is recognized even by Ministers who have been hitherto in favor of scuttling from 1 gypt.

The Times at once declared that retirement was physically and morally impossible, and that Berber must be taken, the Suakim-Berber route opened, and Osman Digna destroyed.

The Standard insists that the power of the Mahdi must be broken and Khartoum taken, no matter what the cost

The Daily News, like most others, recalls the Indian mutiny and pronounces that this is a National calamity and must be met by a National resolve. Yesterday it omitted to say what the resolve should be. To-day it decides that Berber must be taken and declares that a single erack battalion would be sufficient to clear the road from Snakim to Berber. No more destructive criticism on the refusai of the Ministry to allow a column to advance last spring to Berber has been published. THE CABINET'S DECISION.

The Cabinet yesterday resolved, say the friends of the Ministry, to leave the entire responsibility for a decision as to future operations with Lord Wolseley. This is probably a mistake. What the Cabinet resolved was that retreat was impossible, but that Lord Wolseley was to have full discretion to have the campaign carried on. Ommous hints come from Paris. M. Ferry thinks

this is a good time to make fresh demands. He would better not. England is much more likely to refuse to ratify the present agreement than to toler-

Ministerial organs rejoice over the prospect of relieving the Cabinet of responsibility. They cry. \*Yes, give Lord Wolseiey a blank check and military dictatorship in Egypt." Less terrified journals say that the Cabinet must still decide the policy and Lord Wolseley choose the methods of enforcing that policy. Decisions about reinforcements are expected to be taken at to-day's council. MR. GOSCHEN AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

Political interest has turned most on the threat ened dissensions of the Liberal party, Mr. Goschen's speech at Edinburgh is remarkable for an elaborate dissection of Mr. Chamberlain's recent socialistic proposals. These Mr. Goschen defined as crude panaceas, and exposed and reprobated them with just severity. The Radicals perceive with sur-prise that a majority of the leading Liberal journals support Mr. Goschen's views.

Mr. Chamberlain, irritated by The Times's comments, lost his temper, wrote a violent letter to The Times because it misrepresented him, and altogether

gave himself away. Sir Charles Dilke has spoken, but has avoided committing himself. Mr. Forster briefly but strongly emns the wild talk about property and advises Liberals to say less about the rights of workingmen and more about their duties. Other Liberals ex-

The Rossa incident attracted some attention early in the week, but has since been almost forgotten. Most people regret about equally the attack on Rossa and its failure. The police make little progress in dynamite discoveries. Mr. Parnell con-

THE WELLINGTON MUTINEERS.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 7 .- West, one of the members of the crew of the bark Wellington, who were shot by Captain Armstrong while they were in the rigging, where they had climbed to escape the captain's violence, died to-day in the hospital. His death occurred shortly

At the examination of the prisoners the beatswain testified that Captain Armstrong was naturally of an exned that Captain Armstrong was instantly of an ex-sedingly kind nature, but that he certainly had gone ad before he met his death. A man who had accom-mied Armstrong as mate on previous voyages, also ated that the deceased was a kind man and that his bits were steady. The jury expressed themselves as-santafied with the ovidence given by the second mate, desid they were convinced that he was keeping back were important information.

PROJECTS OF THE DYNAMITEURS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.— The police found a paper Burton's loggage which contained a representation of e ground plan of the Parliament buildings. A detecte is about to go to the United States to seek information of the Government's formula to the Government's fo

Government to-day received warning that a dyna-ttack would be made upon the new Law Courts' of the storm.

The schooner Helena Morris, Captain Morris, from rotection. Orders were issued to elece all the

courts in the structure at 2 o'clock this afternoon to clear the buildings and to turn them over to the extra police patrol at that hour.

FIGHTING IN TONQUIN. Paris, Feb. 7.-The French forces who are on their way to Lang-son captured a detachment of Chinese troops in an entrenched camp at Deng-Song. General Briere de l'Isle telegraphed yesterday to the Government from Dong-Song as follows: "Our troops yesterday carried three forts commanding the Chinese amp. The men displayed such spirit, decision and dash that night alone checked their zeal. At daylight the

that night alone checked their zeal. At daylight the whole camp of the enemy was captured. Our losses were slight. The enemy were driven to the Mandarin Road. We are now two days' march from Lang son. The troops will halt and revictual before proceeding. The health of the soldiers is excellent."

The Temps denies that there has been any mutiny among the Algerian troops at Kelung.
Admiral Courbet, on February 3, telegraphed from Kelung; "Fifteen hundred Chinese attacked our new positions on Saturday night. They were repulsed and left 200 dead upon the field. Among these dead was a European officer and several Mandarins. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. The enemy's loss since January 25 has been 700 killed and wounded."

GERMANY AND THE CAMEROONS.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—In the Budget Committee to-day the Imperial Commission announced in a discussion of the vote granting an appropriation for governmental purposes at Cameroons that all the trans-oceanic territories under German protection must con-tinue to be regarded as foreign territory until an im-

occanic territories under German protection must continue to be regarded as foreign territory until an imperial law for their recognition as German territory shall have been passed. The passage of such a law would require the co-operation of both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag.

The new white book just published is entitled "German Interests in the South Sea." It says that upon Prince Bismarck's secuting Earl Granville's proposition that the British Government assume protection over the whole of New Guinea he (Earl Gran ville) declared that England would be contented with the south coast. Prince Bismarck flatly refused to allow England jurisdiction within that portion of the coast in which the foreign population as a class belonged to Germany.

The Cologne Gazette gives the following estimates of transoceanic goods through English ports, and which England gains: Freights, 23,600,00; agents commissions, 22,800,000 flasurance and other Items, £903,000. The German flag has been hoisted on the River Dobreck, in the vicinity of the French possessions in Senegambia. A number of Statigart and Hamburg firms have formed posts and opened trade with the Upper Niger and Timbuctoo. The French Government has consecuted to a German protectorate over that region.

NOTES ABOUT FORTHCOMING BOOKS. London, Feb. 7.-The demand for Mr. Cross's "Life of George Eliot" has exhausted the first

edition, which was a large one.

Hammerton's "Landscape" is not yet ready to be printed, although some American papers have reviewed the book without having seen a line of it. The New York Independent is mentioned as culpable in this respect. The letters of William Hepworth Dixon are being pur-

A THREAT TO BLOW UP ETON.

London, Feb. 7.—The teachers and scholars at Eton were norrified to-day at the receipt of a letter by the head master containing a threat to blow up the college chapel on Sunday next. After a consultation the whole matter was, however, decided to be the attempt of some joker to frighten the attendants at the school.

The police report that a package of dynamite has been discovered in a tavern at Berwick, a town in Scotland near the English line.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The contest over the reelection of Cyrus W. Field and Sir Bache Cunard as directors of the Angio-American Telegraph Company went rectors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company went to a poll to-day. At the meeting yesterday Sir Bache Cunard was rejected by a vote of 48 against 23, and Mr. Field by a vote of 39 against 33. The directors held hosts of proxies, besides which a number of personal votes were recorded. The result of the vote to-day was as follows: In favor of Messrs, Cunard and Field, 34,877 shares, representing 1,968 voters, holding £2,566,039 of stock; against Messrs, Cunard and Field, 165 shares, recorded by only three voters, holding £34,612 of stock.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

FROM CANNES TO ROME. - The Prince of Wales, Suspension of A Caudes, will shortly go to Rome.

Suspension of A Caudelle Club.—The exclusive Catholic club of St. George, of London, has suspended and closed. The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Denbigh, Lord Clive, Lord Ford, Lord North and other nodes of similar pedigree, all proprietary members, will pay off the liabilities, which will amount to at least \$500 each. The club, although Catholic, received general support. THEATRE BURNED.-The theatre in Exeter was burned

HEBREWS BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Jews ni Tangiers have forwarded to the Anglo-Jewish Association a mass have forwarded to the Anglo-Jewish Association a mass of evidence concerning recent outrages against the Hebrews by the Moors. Demnat, the Governor, ordered the Rabbi of one of the synagogues, age ninety-four, to receive 980 lashes for some trivial offence. The Rabbi is now dying from the effects of this torture. Women, young and old, were assaulted, and children were murdered in their mothers' arms. The Anglo-Jewish Association is urged to secure the intercession of Lord Granville.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES. LONDON, Feb. 7.-The Prince of Wales is enjoying himself at Cannes. He drives daily and visits each evening. To-night he dines with Lady Mur-ray. A carriage occupied by the Prince of Wales was recently smashed in Cannes and his escape from serious injury or death is his escape from scrious injury or death is considered marvellous. Persons who were present say that he quickly extricated himself from the ruins and smithigly brushed the dirt and dust from his clothes. A rumor is current in Paris that an Anarchist desperado has started for Cannes for the purpose of making an attempt on the Prince's life. No danger is, however, apprehended, as a posse of detectives follow the Prince overywhere.

A FUND FOR DISCHARGED IRISHMEN.

LONDON. Feb. 7 .- The Trish Tribune, published at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has started a fund for the purpose of relieving the distress suffered by Irishmen who have been dismissed by their employers in London who have been dismissed by their employers in London as a result of the prejudice incident to the recent dynamite explosions. This periodical further suggests that another fined be started by some contemporary in Dublin for a similar purpose there, and also that a system of boycotting be established throughout Ireland against Englishmen of all classes. As a matter of fact, only a few bigotted employers in England have dismissed their Irish employes.

SEIZING THE LOWER CONGO.

LONDON, Feb. 7.-The Government has opened a correspondence with the Portuguese Govern-ment through the British Minister at Lisbon concerning the action of Portugal in seizing both banks of the

Lower Congo River,

The Governor of Angela announces to the Government in Liston that Portugal seized both banks of the Lower in Liston that Fortugal season with Congo River.

Madiera, Feb. 7.—Advices from the Congo Country of
January 21 state that the report that the Portuguese
have holsted their flag over the country at the mouth of
the Congo River is untrue.

PROPOSED WEDDING OF ALBERT VICTOR LONDON, Feb. 7.-The announcement is made in Brussels that a marriage has been arranged between Princess Clementine, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium and Prince Albert Victor, elder son of the Prince of Wales. Princess Clementine was born on July 30, 1864 and Prince Albert Victor has just attained his majority

ANARCHISTS BEHEADED AT HALLE. Berlin, Feb. 7.-Reinsdorf and Kuechler, the Anarchists, who were sentenced to death some weeks ago by the Imperial Court at Laipsic, for attempting to cause the death of the Emperor and other royal persons at the Neiderwald celebration, were beheaded in prison at 8 o'clock this morning at Halle.

A BATTLE WITH DAHOMEY NEGROES. LONDON, Feb. 7.-The Ahwoona tribe in Dahomey recently made an attack on the English post and settlement at Quittah. The attack was repulsed by the police under the leadership of Captain Campbell after a sharp fight, in which three white men were killed and Captain Campbell was dangerously wounded. About 300 natives were killed on both sides.

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION.

HALIFAX, Feb. 7 .- The heaviest snow-storm of the season is raging in this region to-day. The drifts in many places are nine and ten feet high. The steamer Sarmatian, the weekly mail boat for Liverpool, is ready to proceed to sea, but is detained awaiting the subsi

Flynn's Island, Sambro, near the scene of the Daniel Steinmann disaster, has gone to pieces. Captain Mosher, of the British bark Lady of the Lake, has been arrested on a charge of cruelly ill-treating the crew and compelling them to undergo such exposure that several were frostbitten.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. Sidney, New South Wales, Feb. 7.—A sculling match occurred here to-day between Hanian and Chifford, Hanian was victorious, coming in six lengths ahead of his

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Social Democrats in the Reichstag have proposed a bill fixing the time of a legal working day at ten hours, with an absolute prohibition of night work, unless the empleyor obtains special permission and besides affords the working people their board. The bill also prohibits the employment of children under fourteen, provides for the appointment of special authorities to enforce the factory rules and to settle disputes.

LILLIAN SPENCER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

DR. YATES SERVES A SUMMONS ON CLAYBURG, HER HUSBAND, UNDER DIFFICULTIES. INT TREBURAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PITTSBURG Feb. 7.-Lillian Spencer, the actess, withdrew her first libel in divorce against Clayburg, her husband, yesterday, paid the costs and filed another libel. Manager Clayburg had raised the point that the petitioner had her home in New-York and should have applied for her divorce there. Though the petitionet denies that she had established a residence in New-York as she has lived in this city a year since her separation from her husband, it was thought the safest plan to recommence the proceedings. The allegations are of cruelty and infidelity.

It is said that in company with a woman belonging to his " Creole " company Clayburg passed through here last night on his way from Denver to New-York. Clayby Dr. Yates, Mrs. Clayburg's uncle, armed with a summons issued in this second sult. Clayburg recognized Yates and increased his speed, but was stopped by the strong arm of the doctor, who said he had a paper to

ADJUSTING SUPERVISORS, FEFS. BOSTON, Feb. 7 (Special). - A contest has grown out

of the settlement of the compensation of the United States Supervisors of the National election in this vicinity. Chief Supervisor Hallett made out the payroll according to law. Some of the Supervisors who feit dissatismed under his ruling applied to Judge Nelson for an increase, which was allowed in many cases, but when the bills reached Washington the Department of Justice cut them all down below the Chief Suprevisor's allowance and established a five days period as the maximum for which pay should be allowed, although the law specifies ten days. Many of the Supervisors united to secure a reconsideration of this decree, and a letter from Congressman Lovering to J. H. Taylor, who represented the Supervisor, states that Attorney-General Brewster has modified the decision so that compensation will be paid according to the list which Chief Supervisor Hallett first made out. The decision affects about 350 Supervisors in the cines through the State, and increases their compensation in the amount of about \$4,000. vicinity. Chief Supervisor Hallett made out the pay-

MORRISSEY, THE FENIAN, IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Feb. 7 (Special).—John Merissey, who was a prominent Penian in 1866 and 1867, and, according to dispatches from Paris, is believed to be one of the actors in the recent London explosion, is living at No. 529 Halstead-at., Chicago. His wife, Kate, who is supposed by the English detectives to be the mysterious Morrissey was found by a reporter to-day in full enjoyment of the idea of detectives looking for him in Paris. Morrissey said that friends of the Irish cause had undoubtedly thrown suspiction on him and his wife in order to said it the persons really connected with the affair. He is tall and slender with a thoughtful face and iron-gray hair and beard. His wife is small, active and intelligent. They were formerly well-known Fenlans. In 1866 Morrissey was indicted for making war against the Queen. It was known that he had carried 150 pikes from Dublin and distributed them among the Fenlans in County Carlow. Rossa and meny others were indicted about the same time.

TO INCREASE THE RATES OF INSURANCE PITTSBURG, Feb. 7 (Special).-The Board of Underwriters and representative members of the various asurance companies doing business in Pittsburg will rate of insurance. One of the underwriters said this af-ternoon that it was the intention to advance premiums at ternoon that it was the intention to advance premiums at least 25 per cent. The officers of some of the leading companies be says have been advocating an increase for six months and it is through their efforts that the meeting is to be held. It is said to be a matter of necessity on the ground that last year the losses of the various companies in the United States were \$9,000,000 in excess of the year previous, and the rates from 20 to 25 per cent less. The natural gas problem will also come up for solution. For several months the companies have been gathering information as to the increased danger from natural gas. At present some companies are insuring property in which natural gas used at the regular rates; other companies are not anylous to insure at all, while still other companies are taking such risks at an advance of from 20 to 30 per cent. Insurance men are unanthously of the opinion that rates must be increased.

NOT TO BE PRESIDENT OF BOWDOIN.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 7 .- The report tha Arthur Sherburne Hardy-Cheney, Professor of Mathe matics in Dartmouth College, has been tendered the Presidency of Bowdoin College is authentic. Professor Hardy has, however, declined to accept the position.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL LAWRENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 7.—General A. G. Law nce while at Montreal slipped on the ice and fell breaking his arm, a portion of which had been shot off during the war. He is now at Newport and his condition is favorable.

DIPHTHERIA IN VIRGINIA.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 7.-Intelligence has seen received to the effect that diphtheria is raging to a fearful extent in Southampton County, and that many adults and children are dying with it.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES ON AN ASSIGNMENT. NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 7 (Special) .- The trustees of the assigned estate of E. E. Hall & Sons, the largest ud oldest grocery house in New-Haven, found to-day that the assets are about \$75,000. The liabilities are \$1.000 or \$2,000 above the amount. It is a flat failure and interests many New-York merchants.

NOT A DEATH FROM POISON. CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 7.-The investigation of the Coroner into the death of Thomas Finney, who, it was supposed, died from an overdose of opium adminis-tered by J. Miller Wilson, shows that death resulted from

ASSAULTING A NEWSPAPER MAN. St. Louis, Feb. 7.—Roswell B. Swift, the son of William H. Swift, a contractor and former newspaper man, called at the office of The Econing Chronicle and inquired for W. H. Little, the managing editor. After a inquired for W. H. Little, the managing cultor. After a colloquy concerning an article which appeared in The Chronicie of yesterialy Swift struck Little with a cano and a souffic ensued. Little received a severe gash on the cheek. Swift was agrested. Little asserts that Swift attempted to use a révolver but it failed to go off. The article made a reference to the recent marriage of W. H. Swift.

DAMAGES FOR BEING TARRED.

IOWA CITY, Feb. 7.—The cases brought by W. H. Bailey against fifteen persons, charged with tarring him at the time of a law suit in Scott township last year, him at the time of a law suit in Scott township last year, where he appeared as attorney in a liquor case, it is stated, have just been settled. Mr. Balley had begun suit for \$10,000 in damages, and after a hot contest the Yenne was changed to Iowa County, where the stipulation of settlement is to be recorded. Those interested decline to state the exact sum paid, but it is understood to be \$500 and the court costs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7 .- A dispatch from Omaha Neb., says: The corn movement from Nebraska, which has characterized the opening weeks of the year, has met has characterized the opening weeks of the year, has a temporary check in the now provailing warm weather. The roads are breaking up, and in many districts the roads are impassable to laden wagons. The cribs and small elevators throughout the State are thus cut off from their source of supply.

NOTHING YET FROM GORDON.

REPORTS THAT THE GENERAL IS DEAD. CONDITION OF GENERAL STEWART'S FORCE-MOVE

MENTS OF THE REBELS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Advices from Gubat, dated February 1, give gloomy statements about the condition of General Stewart's army there. The men had been placed on three-quarter rations. The camels, however, had plenty of forage. Shendy, on the opposite bank of the Nile, and Metemneh, three miles from Gubat, were occasionally shelled by a steamer. The troops were busily employed in cleaning the ground in front of the camp, and in detached work at the adjoining villages. The main earthworks erected for the protection of the camp from the river front had already been greatly strengthened, and it was calculated that they would be completed that night. Several of the men who had been wounded in the desert battles had died . 12 camp since the arrival of the army at Gubat. The others were doing well. The remainder or the Royal artillery and Naval brigade, with ten guns, including one Gardner, had arrived. A convoy had been sent back to Gakdul Wells for more stores, and had taken forty of the wounded along. Nearly every night the pickets exchanged shots with un-

A second dispatch received from Stewart's camp at Gubat, whence it was forwarded on February 1, states that Colonel Wilson had on the island where he was stranded 250 refugees whom he found along the banks of the Nile near Knartoum. The Gubat camp has been greatly strengthened.

Late advices show that the camp daily sends out foraging parties. These patrol the Nile on steamer, and take whatever forage and cattle they can procure. Whenever the owners of these supplies appear they are paid in money for the cattle and for With the single exception of the part of a small tribe four miles south of the camp and on the opposite bank of the river, there are no natives in the vicinity of the camp who profess friendliness for the British and offer them cattle for sale. But even these, fire after the English steamers when

they leave, in order to deceive the hostile natives. Before Colonel Wilson gave up the attempt to reach Khartoum his little steamers sustained for four hours the fire of 7,000 riflemen, eight Krupp guns and eight machine guns. The Arabs showed splendid practice in handling the large guns. The water in the Nile is rapidly falling, and navigation on the river above Metemneh will soon beco practicable. The troops at Gubat are cheerful, but their officers exhibit much fretfulness and disappointment over the absence of reinforcements and of Lord Wolseley. The Arabs deny that General Gordon has been made a prisoner, and state that he was killed in action, having refused to give or take quarter. No trustworthy intelligence, however, has yet been received as to Gordon's fate. The spy service organized by Lord Wolseley, and now directed by Colonel Wilson, has misled the commander throughout the campaign. THE SITUATION AT METEMNEIL

Dispatches from Korti to-day indicate a serious state of affairs at the British position near Metemneb. Lord Wolseley telegraphs to the War Office that a courier who has just arrived from Gubat reports Colonel Boscawen, the commander at that place, seriously ill, and that the Mahdi's forces are preparing to attack the British camp. The Arabs have several heavy guns which are being gradually moved up so as to bear on the British camp, and other field pieces are being manusured for the same purpose. Natives report that the Mahdi has \$0,000 men scattered between Berber, Shendy and Metemnel and that the force at the latter place is daily receiving reinforcements.

The dispatches which have passed between Lord Wolseley and the Government have contained no reference to the employment of Turkish troops in the Soudan, but the advisability of negotiating with Italy for help in the shape of troops has been discussed. No objection has been made to the employment of Indian troops to assist the British forces in Egypt, and the opinion has been expressed that several thousand of these troops might pro ceed from Bombay to Suakim in five days. The War Office and the Admiralty issued last night a number of important orders looking to the relief of

There is a strong opinion at the War Office that General Gordon was killed. It is stated on good authority that some time ago General Gordon warned Lord Wolseley that he (Gordon) was in danger of treachery. It was on this account that Lord Wolseley expedited a small force across the Bayuda Desert with orders to make all possible speed in reaching Khartoum.

A dispatch from Merawi says: "The Black Watch and the Staffordshire regiments have passed the Bahami cataract. On their way they destroyed the houses of Suleiman Wad Gamz, who perpetrated the massaere of Colonel Stewart and party. The rebels abandoned the Shakook Pass, and much ammunition and grain was found there. The Cornwall Regiment is now passing the cataract."

The Telegraph has received a dispatch from Abu Kru, on the Nile, a place not far from Metemneh, dated February 1, saying: "Colonel Wilson's party state that Khartoum fell on January 27. river banks above the sixth cataract were crowded with Arabs. The Mahdi, in a letter calling upon our officers to surrender, implies that General Gordon is alive. General Stewart expects to be closely invested here."

The Standard, Times and Post have still received telegrams from the front. It is feared that ample time has already clapsed since the fall of Khartoum to allow the rebels to make a movement

Khartoum to allow the rebels to make a movement from Omdurman against the flank or rear of the isolated garrisons of Abu Klea and Gubat. If such a movement has been made it will be absolutely necessary to depend on the Nile steamers to furnish those garrisons with supplies.

It is currently reported at Woolwith that a new army corps of 10,000 men will be sent to Khartoum by the way of Abyssinia and that it will be accompanied by a siege train manned by two or three batteries of artillery, the guns and equipments of which are now ready at Malta and Alexandria. The fact that the Government is making inquiries concerning pack-saddles for mules, and in regard to tube wells, is believed to confirm the idea that a march through Abyssinia is contemplated. It is considered significant that Colonel Ingins, who had charge of the fitting out of the expedition commanded by Lord Wolseley, has just arrived at Woolwich.

GORDON REPORTED DEAD. The Government has issued orders allowing the

free transmission of news from the Soudan until Sunday night, after which new restrictions will be imposed. Ou his way from Gubat to Khartoum on January 26, Colonel Wilson was told by natives along the Nile that General Gordon had been fighting hard for fifteen days. On January 27 a native reported that General Gordon was dead. On the return from Khartoum to Gubat several natives reported to Colonel W ilson's party that General Gordon and all the Coptic troops who had stood by him had been captured. Later on several Shagiyeh men came aboard Colonel Wilson's boat and declared that it was the intention of their tribe to join the Mahdi. These men said that General Gordon, Consul Nicoli, fifty Grocks, and some soldiers, when pressed to desperation, shut themselves up in a Catholic church, whither they had removed a quanty of ammunition and provisions.

whither they had removed a quanty and provisions.

A dispatch received to-day from General Wolse-ley's headquarters states that Conners, accompanied by an escort, now on their way across the layuda desert to Korti, are expected to arrive at Korti to-night. The couriers are conveying the report of Lord Beresford's attempt to rescue Colonel Wilson and his party from the island 14 the Nile where, with a number of refugees from Khartoum, they had been hemmed in by bestile Arabs. MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—The propeller Oncida, which left this place for Grand Haven on January 20, and was caught in an ice drift and has been floating about in the lake at the mercy of the wind, has not been A TALK WITH COLONEL WORTLEY. A correspondent at Gubat sends an interview with Colonel Wortley. He says that when he was approaching Khartoum he saw three steamboats in the distance. This has led to a revival of the hope that General Gordon may have escaped up are entertained. When last seen the propeller was eight miles off Little Point Ausauble, Mich. It is known that her fuel and rations are about exhausted. The crew con-sists of about twenty men. Several passengers are on board. PRICE THREE CENTS

RAILWAY WRECK AND FIRE

SERIOUS DISASTER IN NEW-BRUNSWICE.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION—FACTORIES BURNET

-TWO LIVES LOST.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Feb. 7.-Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning an extra freight train from Philadelphia, owing to a broken truck, stopped upon the bridge over the Raritan River for repairs.

While waiting the through Southern freight, which left Philadelphia at 10:30 p. m., came dashing along through the city. Not until he was within 500 feet of the caboose of the extra train did the engineer The brakes were applied, but to no purpose. The

engine of the Southern freight struck the caboose of the extra train, telescoped it, and then struck an oil tank ear, of which there were four attached to the extra. An explosion immediately followed, and the wrecked cars and burning oil were thrown over and down from the high bridge to the streets elow. The ignited oil ran through the streets into the Raritan Canal. This being covered with ice, the oil ran over it and down the canal to the wallpaper factory of Janeway & Co., setting fire to it.

the White Nile. Colonel Wortley says that when he was within sight of Khartoum the town was completely encircled by fire. He thinks that there can be little lett of the fortifications and defences of the place. It was a narrow shave for any of the vessels containing Colonel Wilson, Colonel Wortley, and their troops to escape from the fire of the Arabs who lined both banks of the Nile, and Colonel Wortley was unable to observe the steamers which were further up the river. Colonel Wortley states that if General Gordon were in Khartoum at the time of its capture it is impossible to believe that he can be alive. Colonel Wortley has abandoned hope of seeing General Gordon again, but he would like to meet his betrayer.

The Government officials are taking extraordinary precautious to prevent the publication of damaging news from the Soudau. At an early hour yesterday morning the Central News received from a wounded correspondent at Korti the text of a dispatch from General Wolseley which threw upon the War Office the onus of blame for the recent disasters. The same agency had dispatches an nouncing the fall of Khartoum five hours before the Pall Mall mugnates allowed the information to be circulated officially. The Government has ordered special wires to be laid from each of the cable office to the War Office. The Central News has returned the compliment by furnishing the War Office with duplicates of its dispatches as fast as received, and the War Office is now well posted.

CAIRO, Feb. 3.—It is stated here that Osman Digma has heard of the Mahdl's capture of Khartoum, but that ne Igreat excitement has ensued among the tribes of the Red Sea littoral. People in Cairo, both natives and foreigners, are convinced that Khartoum fell a long time ago. They are confirmed in this belief by the frequent assertions of Zebehr to that effect. It is noted as a coincidence that the date of the reported fall of Khartoum was the anniversary of General Gordon's departure from Cairo one year ago.

The Arabic journal. Mubashir says tha The flames were soon beyond the control of the firemen and the building was totally de troyed, and seven dwellings opposite were gutted. In the immediate vicinity were the establishments of the New-Jersey Lamp and Bronze Works, the City Gas Works, and Garretson Bowne's machine shops, These were not harmed, owing to the favorable direction of the wind. In the meantime a building used as a box factory by the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, situated directly under the railroad bridge, had been set on fire by the burning oil. This building was entirely consumed. The dames then spread to the main factory of the Fruit Jar Company. Here the firemen battled bravely and although they could not save this building they prevented the fire from spreading in the buildings of the Norfolk and New-Branswick Hosiery Company, the largest factory in the city, whose walls Egypt. CEYLON, Feb. 7.—Arabi, in an interview to-day upon the fall of Khartoum, said he believed that before the capitulation of the city El Mahdi had at least 150,000 soldiers in his army. By soldiers Arabi said he meant only men armed with spears. The Prophet's army, Arabi continued, varied in size according to the news of British success or reverse, upon which the disposition of the tribal chiefs depended. Around Khartoum Arabi thinks that the I rophet has had at least 70,000 men. were immediately adjoining.

By 6 a, m, the local firemen had the fire under control, when relief came from Trenton in the shape of two fire engines and hose carts. In the meantime the woodwork of the railroad bridge had been slowly burning. The damage to the structure will not exceed \$1,000.

Engineer French and Fireman Harrison, of the Southern freight, jumped from their engine when they saw that a collision was mevitable, and

they saw that a collision was inevitable, and escaped with a few bruises. The brakeman on the front end of the train, Frank Dumas, of Kensington, Penn., failed to jump and was carried down in the wreckage to the street, where he was roasted to death. It is body was recovered, a charred mass of liesh, unrecognizable except by an amulet worn around his neck. Patrick Dougherty, jr., a young mechanic, while assisting the firemen in Janeway's building, was overcome by smoke and buried in the ruins. It is body had not been found last night.

Railroad officials from New-York immediately came to the city and are superintending the work of transferring passengers, etc. Telegraphic communication with New-York was interrupted for a while. But for the favorable wind the whole manufacturing part of the city would have been destroyed. This portion is all clustered at the foot of the hill along the Raritan River. At no point on the Pennslyania Railroad could a more disastrous accident have occurred. The burning oil and cars were literally poured over and flung upon the roofs of the factories.

THE DAMAGE \$500,000.

an order has been telegraphed to Lord Wouseley to ascertain, if possible, before taking decisive action, whether General Gordon is dead or alive. If he discovers that he still lives, he is instructed to try to terminate the campaign without further fight-ing. This instruction is thought to imply a desire on the part of the Government to secure the release of General Gordon and his companions by means-of The loss on Janeway & Co.'s building, stock and of General Gordon and his companious by means-of a ransom.

After the session Lord Hartington, Secretaryfor War, held a long conference with Earl Northbrook and Sir Hugh Childers. The result was an acquies-cence to General Wolseley's demands, and arrange-ments were perfected whereby reinforcements of 8,000 mea would be sent at once to Egypt. This force will be forwarded from Eugland and will form the first instalment of an army for the Sou-den. plant will amount to \$150,000. The insurance amounts to \$61,000. The Consolidated Fruit Jar amounts to \$61,000. The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company's loss is about \$300,000, fully insured. The loss to the railroad company cannot be ascertained for lack of willingness on the part of the officials to impart information. The loss on the dwelling houses is \$5,000. The loss on the dyeing department of the hosiery company is \$1,000; fully insured. The east-bound track was cleared for the passage of the first train at 11 a.m. Previous to this all the trains for New-York had to go around by Monmouth Junction, Jamesburg, South Amboy and Rahway Junction before reaching the main line, and all the trains for Philadelphia had to be transferred across the river.

The total loss by the fire will not exceed \$500,000. Janeway & Co, will immediately rebuild. The Fruit Jar Company will full on non-local continue business at once. SPEECHES BY MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR LONDON, Feb. 7.-The Right Hon. David Plun-

kett, M. P. for Dublin University, at a meeting of the Dublin Constitutional Club to-night said that

the time was drawing nigh when the nation would demand of the Liberal leaders an explanation of their gross neglect of international affairs, and of the astounding muddle in which they had involved themselves and the country in Egypt. The recent terrible and shameful defeats abroad, he added, were absolutely due to the vacultating and unsettled foreign policy of the western that the same that the country in Egypt. The recent terrible and shameful defeats abroad, he added, were absolutely due to the vacultating and unsettled foreign policy of the western that were regular time last night. Two of the cars that were

not been weakened at all. Trains were running on regular time last night. Two of the cars that were hurled over the bridge muto the street contained horses. These were roasted to death.

The carelessness which caused the accident is attributed to the telegraph operator on the east bank of the Raritan who operated the block signals for the section on which the accident occurred. Four blocks away from the scene of the accident, the engineer and firemen say they saw the white light of "go ahead." Two blocks away the red light loomed into view, and the engineer could not reduce the speed of the train in time to avoid the collision. Another official reported that no red light was displayed on the bridge.

Philadelphia. Feb. 7.—The following is the official account of the fire at New-Brunswick, made by the Pennsylvania Rialroad Company:

The accident at the New-Brunswick Bridge at 3 o'clock.

of Parliament for Dublin University, followed Mr. Plunkett, and spoke in a similar strain. He bitterly arraigned the Ministry for its imbecility and said that the people would compel the adoption of measures which would redeem the tarnished honor of the country.

official account of the fire at New-Brunswick, made by the Pennsylvania Rialroad Company:

The accident at the New-Brunswick Bridge at 3 o'clock this morning was caused by an east-bound freight train running into the rear end of an east-bound of train which was standing on the west end of the bridge. The engine of the second train and three off ears were badly broken and the coil soon after took fire, doing some damage to the cress-ties of the bridge and warring the rails; the superstructure being of iron was not materially injured. The burning off also ignited a building underneath, closely adjoining the track, and the fire spread to other buildings in the neighborhood. The brakeman on the second train was killed; thus far his name has not been ascertained. A number of repairmen were part once sent to the bridge and the west-bound track was ready for use at 10:30, allowing the limited express to pass over the bridge. All thesenger trains in both directions will now be moved over the bridge with-out detention. East-bound passenger trains from Philadelphia this morning were juin via Monmouth, Janction and Perth Amboy, thus reaching New-York with but little delay.

they have been weakened by drafts of men for the Soudan. There is no doubt, however, that the 2,000 Italian soldiers who are now virtually on the spot will be allowed to co-operate with the British troops at Suakim. OFFICIAL STATEMENT IN JERSEY CITY. At the office of Superintendent Petit in the Pennsylvania Ratiroad depot, Jersey City, Cnief Clerk R. A. Shirrefs had compiled the following statement from about one hundred telegrams received

ment from about one hundred telegrams received up to about 5 p. m. yesterday:

At 2:50 a.m. Extra 806, an oil-train consisting of thirty-three cars, in charge of Conductor Roberts and Engineer Murray, was run into by Extra 802, å fast freight-train of the Philadelphia, Wibnington and Baltimore Railroad, consisting of twenty-five cars, in charge of Conductor Embree and Engineer French, at the west end of the New-Brunswick Bridge. Both trains were bound cast. Brakeman Frack Dumas was killed, and three cars of the oil train and seven cars of the fast freight were totally destroyed. The bridge ties on the western approach to the bridge and on one of the spans were burned, and the fire extended to the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, of Janeway & Co., and of the New-Brunswick Hosiery Company, below the bridge on the west side of the canal bank. West-pound through trains were run over the Bound Brook route from Elizabeth, and east-bound through trains via Monmouth Junction. South Amboy and Perth Amboy Junction. The first train to cross the bridge was the Washington limited express, which left New-York at 10:10 a. m. Paris, Feb. 7 .- The Figure thinks that General Gordon may have escaped southward and reached Senaar, where he would obtain the support of The Republique Francaise says that gold was the only power in the world that could have saved Gordon, and believes that when it was not forthcoming Gordon was killed long ago. It also professes the belief that all the letters and messages purporting to have been from General Gordon were fabrications issued by the wily Mahdi for the pur-Le Francais throws the whole blame for the Soudan disaster upon Mr. Gladstone's delays in sending relief to Gordon.

La Paix and Le National are of the opinion that

"The iron bridge is practically indestructible," said Mr. Shirrefs, "and as New-Brunswick is a Supervisor's headquarters there was a large amount French papers make unfavorable comments upon England's conduct in Egypt. but without exception they all concur in the statement that the gallantry of the British troops deserves nothing but praise, and that Gordon's heroism has been of the loftiest kind. Supervisor's headquarters there was a large amount of material there with which the tracks over the bridge were quickly repaired as soon as the fire had burned itself out. I have no knowledge of any person being killed except Dumas. If others were killed they were not employes of the company, all of whom are accounted for. As to the cause of the accident, or whose fault it was, I have no information; but a therough investigation will be made at the earliest possible moment. Nother have I any notion as to the amount of loss, It will take a long time to adjust the freight losses, and as to the damage done to the buildings in New-Brunswick, I have received yery meagre information, as our wires were all down and it is only a short time ago that we succeeded in getting one wire across to the west side of the river.

REPRESENTATIVE PIGOTT'S INTENTIONS. REPRESENTATIVE PIGOTT'S INTENTIONS.

New-HAVEN, Feb. 7 (Special).—James P.
Pigott, jr., representative from New-Haven, and the
second member of the House of Representatives who
has been suspended for contempt of that body since the
colony of Connecticut was formed, said to-night that he
had not yet deedled to apologize to again obtain his seat.

H. Lynde Harrison denies to-day that he had any hand
in making up Speaker Simonds's legislative committees
as was charged by inference. Mr. Harrison said that he
had acted in a manner decidedly the reverse. It is
leved that Pigott will apologize on Tuesday.